

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATLANTIC, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. David R. Atchison,

of Missouri.

See fourth page for interesting matter.

If the war now raging is not brought to a close, there will be no paper issued from this office next week, as editors, journeymen, and devils have all shouldered their muskets in defense of law and order.

WAR IN KANSAS!

The Militia Ordered out, and General Fighting Expected!

We have intelligence of an insurrection, formidable in its character, having broken out in the county of Douglas, K. T. The facts are briefly these:

For some time past the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists have been threatening to defy the legal authorities of the Territory, and they have been unusually insulting and unneighborly to Pro-Slavery settlers in general. Last week, Sheriff Jones, of Douglas county, arrested a citizen of Lawrence for some offense against the laws, and an armed mob of Abolitionists took the person by force from the Sheriff, declaring that they would resist even unto death the laws of the land. Since that time they have driven all the Pro-Slavery settlers away from Hickory Point, burning their houses, and driving their families in the cold, and committing other depredations.

In view of the existing state of affairs, the Governor of Kansas has called out the Militia to execute the laws. Men are hourly passing our office with their guns on their backs, going to the assistance of the officers of the law. A large company with two pieces of cannon, have started from Atchison county. As both of the editors of this paper are going to the seat of action, we have no time to enter further into particulars. We anticipated bloodshed, and we, the junior, expect to wade waist deep in the blood of the Abolitionists.

Kansas a Conquered Country.

Ex-Governor Reeder, Greeley, and others of the same stripe, speak of Kansas as a "conquered country." Is it so? By whom was it conquered? Who now are the conquerors? What is to be the fate of the acquisition? These are grave questions, questions for the South to answer. If it is a fact that Kansas is a conquered country, as they allege, then it follows as a consequence that the South are the conquerors, and it is still in their possession. Every officer in the Territory is filled by a Pro-Slavery man. Surely no conquest was ever better secured. The question now comes up, what is to be the fate of this acquisition? This is a question that appeals to every feeling and passion of man's nature, pride, interest, love of country, love of religion, love of home and family, all are appealed to in the investigation of this query. After having "conquered," and possessed the country for nearly two years, will the South be driven from it by a band of Abolitionist mercenaries from Massachusetts? Will she be frightened from this, the richest, most beautiful and extensive domain which has been opened for her redundant slave population for years and years; and which is indeed the last outlet for it, by the threat of "Sharp's Rifles" made by a cowardly set of blarney Abolitionists, who have not courage enough to fire one of them at a prairie wolf, if he is teased in the face by him? Will she tamely submit to be deprived of the last chance of restoring that equilibrium between the Slave and Free States, which is the only hope of the Union? Will she consent to have a fanatical horde of Abolitionists quartered in Kansas; men who reverence neither the laws of their country, the Constitution, the Bible, nor God himself—if they square not with their "higher law," men who think that the inciting a servile insurrection, shedding the blood of your wives and children, are righteous acts; men who avow that unless their designs are carried out the Union must and shall be dissolved. Men of the South, States Rights men of the North, shall these things be? We call upon you to remember the names of Washington, and Jackson, and Marion, and Sumpter, and Morgan, and a host of others, and ask yourselves, if you will, when by their own charges, you have "conquered" the country, agree to retreat and march out with your arms trailing. We answer the question for you. You will not; but will rather come in and possess the country, and that justice has been given to you.

Pat. Laughlin's Statement Confirmed.

In commenting on the expose made by Pat. Laughlin, of the existence of armed Abolitionists in this Territory, the "Kansas Herald of Freedom," an Abolition Journal, makes this admission:

"We give it as our private opinion that there is something on which to base the story; that it is not wholly a fabrication."

In another paragraph the Herald of Freedom states that "the Free State men are thoroughly organized on a military base, and are well qualified to resist the usurpations of the 'Border Ruffians.'"

What is the duty of the law and order party of the Territory, under the existing state of affairs? Is it not to hunt out these armed nullifiers, and bring them to justice? Why then are they permitted to continue setting the laws at defiance, and no attempt made to punish them? We tell our friends that something must be done! We are decidedly in favor of enforcing the laws, though it should be at the sacrifice of every law and order man in the Territory. When a chance is afforded for the squatters to join—under the proper officers—a company to drive these armed intruders from the soil of Kansas, thousands will be found flocking to the standard. If fighting is to be done, the sooner we get at it the better. Until peace and quietude is restored in Kansas, "our voice is for war!"

Missouri Again Threatened!

The Abolitionists, through their organ, the "Herald of Freedom," in speaking of the slaveholders of Missouri, throws out the following threat:

"A few years will only elapse when the crop of Abolitionists, both in Missouri and Kansas will be too numerous for them to remain in either State with their slaves."

Notwithstanding such threats, the people of Missouri are allowing themselves to be made to feel secure, by the doctrine advocated by such papers as the St. Louis Intelligencer, Jefferson Inquirer, and other papers of like stamp. We tell our friends that the above journals are tools in the hands of our enemy. They wish through them to make us feel secure, and when unguarded, they will pounce upon us, and carry into effect their threats.

The Free State Constitution.

We understand this precious document is to go through the face of being submitted to the people on the 22d of December next. Whether it will ever be seen by those who pretend to vote, is a very unimportant matter, it will be received as a matter of course. We are told that it provides for the election of a Governor and members of the State Legislature, &c., to come off in January. The dots who had the carrying out of the Massachusetts plan, should not have been in such a hurry, as they will be in a very awkward predicament when Congress refuses them admission as a State. We are informed that one of their number was solicited to run for the Legislature, but declined on the ground that he might share the fate of poor Dold, of Rhode Island. Some of them will yet meet his, or a worse fate.

We refer our readers to the letter of Gen. Stringfellow, published on the outside of our paper. There are many important suggestions in it, that will be of great advantage to those expecting to remove to this Territory. We agree with Gen. Stringfellow in the opinion that Kansas is the place for the slaveholder. No person that has not lived in this Territory, and been acquainted with our wants, can form any idea of the demand for slave labor. We have heard as high as \$200 per annum offered for a good house servant, and at this moment, we would jump at the chance to secure one at that price. In other and all portions of the Territory, the demand is equally as great and prices correspondingly high. We again invite the slave owner to Kansas, as a place where his property will pay him a better interest than in any other portion of the Union.

"Atchison, we have no doubt, is pro-slavery. Stringfellow and Kelley reside there, and there is published the Squatter Sovereign. Were the town not pro-slavery we should take it for granted the Squatter Sovereign could not exist in the place."

Kansas Herald of Freedom.

As an evidence that Atchison is a Pro-Slavery town, we will inform the Herald of Freedom, that there is not a resident Abolitionist in our midst. And further, that if such nullifiers as Mr. Brown should ever visit us, we will favor them with a hempen neck, and an opportunity to dance upon air. If Mr. Brown wishes to test the political strength of our party, let him pay us a visit.

Louisiana Election.

The success of the Democratic party in this State has been most complete. The whole Democratic State ticket is elected, and three out of the four members of Congress are Democrats. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Democratic.

The Know Nothings have again met with a signal defeat in the South.

There are nine newspapers published at this time in Kansas Territory. Out of that number, only three are Pro-Slavery. The six Abolition journals are liberally supported by the Eastern people. We ask our Southern friends if they are extending to the three Pro-Slavery journals in this Territory, the support their patriotic exertions demand? Our subscription price is only \$2 per annum, in advance.

The Know Nothings.

Several of our friends have been taking us to task about our attacks on the Know Nothings, on the grounds of inconsistency. We do not intend to be led into a war with them on this or any other subject, so long as they advocate the one great question with us. In courtesy to them, however, we will say this much. We took this ground at the commencement of our Journal: That in Kansas, we would know but one question, Slavery or Abolitionism. That is still our position, and that is still the only issue here. But we never meant thereby, that we would refuse to sympathize with our old party friends out of the Territory—never. On the contrary, we are avowed in our prospectus that we were Democrats, and we still claim to be "honorary members" of that party; and whenever we shall emerge from our Territorial condition, we expect to be identified with it again. We also disclaim any intention of calling the Know Nothings of the South Abolitionists. But at the same time must say, that their success as a national party, would be the overthrow of the only constitutional party in the Union, and therefore we would regret it. We regard the Know Nothings of the North as Abolitionists; although a part of them disavow it, yet the great bulk of them affiliate with the Abolition, or Republican party, as they call themselves. We hope our friends of the Know Nothing party, in the Territory and out of it, will not attempt to draw us into a paper war, as we will not fight with them.

Land to Actual Settlers.

A correspondent writing from the South asks us whether an actual settler is entitled to a quarter section of land in Kansas. We have no knowledge of any law of Congress which gives the settler of Kansas any amount of land, though it is the fact that many a homestead bill to that effect may pass during the coming session of Congress. There is a pre-emption law in force which allows a settler to take up for his own use and benefit, one hundred and sixty acres of land, and gives him five years to pay for the same. Any industrious man can make the first year, enough from his land to pay the entrance fee, which is only \$200. Should a homestead bill be passed by Congress, any time during the five years, the settler would, as a matter of course, be entitled to take advantage of its liberal provisions and get a title to his land without paying out a dollar. We have never known it to fail that when a claim was taken, and a cabin erected, that the pre-emptor could at any time sell his right for a handsome sum—more than enough to pay him for his own labor. So there is a speculation to be made in lands here by those with a limited capital. No man should keep away from Kansas because he is compelled to pay the Government price for land. That is a small consideration.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER.

When this sheet first made its appearance to the public in the guise of Democracy, we cautioned our friends against it, giving as our opinion that it was "stealing the livery of Heaven to screen the Devil in." Time has confirmed our suspicions. The Register is not Pro-Slavery, as it professed to be; but its editor is one of that class of Abolitionists which are too cowardly to proclaim his true sentiments, but not smart enough to conceal them. We know of no ranker Abolition journal than the Territorial Register; it is a paper that should receive no encouragement and support from a Southern people.

In speaking of the 3000 Sharp's Rifles sent out by Massachusetts, to exterminate the "Border Ruffians," the Herald of Freedom says:

"They are well furnished implements of war, and our boys have got pretty well skilled in the art of using them."

We give it as our opinion that if they are not "self-shooters," they will not be very formidable in the hands of Free-Soilers. When the Border Ruffians get after "the boys," we are certain they will not stay to see them shoot.

Within the past week we have received large accessions to our subscription list from the States of Alabama and Georgia. We hope our friends in those States will continue their efforts in extending the circulation of the Squatter Sovereign.

ALTERING DIRECTION OF PAPERS.

Persons frequently write to us, asking that their papers be changed to a different office, but neglect to state the office at which they are receiving it, and it is a mere chance if we know where to find their names. Always give the name of the office at which the paper is received, as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

The Eastern Argus says, Gov. Reeder was lately presented with a very fine rifle, at Europe, Pa. It was sent for all the way to Europe, and has an inscription of gold inscribed in steel, "O. C. GAZETTE, to his Excellency, A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas." Wonder if Reeder won't send it out to Lawrence. It would be a prize worth taking.

Pacific Railroad.—We hear from Jefferson City that a "vote" was taken on Thursday, in the Senate, on the proposition to loan \$300,000 to the Pacific Railroad Company, and that it was decided in favor of the loan.

For the "Squatter Sovereign."

MISSISS. EDITORS.—Let some one competent, investigate the following propositions, and let us know to what they lead, if true. They lay at the bottom of all good order, socially and politically.

There is no such thing as the law of perfect equality.

If the world conspired to make it law, they could not enforce the falsehood; level all conditions to-day, you only smooth the way for tyranny to-morrow.

The many are never as wise as the few. All progress would cease were it so.

A condition of perfect equality among men, would be a dreary, hopeless prospect for humanity, were it possible; which it is not.

How could there be none wiser, or better than others, to teach, to be believed. Physically, morally, such a state of things is impossible, it is a nonsensical dream. It has no existence in Heaven, in Earth or anywhere.

The people that aspire to perfect equality, are dreamers, unfit for freedom. From the Arch-Angel to the worm, from the mountain to the pebble, from the radiant, completed planet, to the nebula, that hardens through complex ages of mist and slime, into a habitable world; the first law of nature is inequality.

And this is not a harsh, but a loving law. It is the law of real progress.

If Mr. Kerr, of Fort Leavenworth, will favor us with one or more essays upon this interesting subject, it will give pleasure and instruction to many of your readers.

Atchison, K. T., Nov. 28, 1855.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a large meeting of Law and Order citizens of Calhoun county, met at the town of Calhoun for the purpose of taking action, in respect to the proposed law, in relation to the effect set forth in the expose of Patrick Laughlin, and to take steps for carrying out the Laws of said Territory, and of putting down the treasonable designs of the free soil and abolition parties.

On motion, Perry Flesman was called to the chair, and William L. Koykendall was appointed secretary.

Whereupon, James Kuykendall, sr., Rawley J. Fulton, James M. Hand, and Samuel S. Lockart, Esqrs., were appointed a committee of four to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, and after a few minutes retirement submitted the following:

WHEREAS, we have received information from a reliable source that a secret organization, called the Territorial Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion, having for its object the subversion of the liberty of the people of Kansas Territory, and whereas, arms and ammunition of war have been sent into the Territory by the higher law people of Boston, for the purpose of lurching our wives and children—a large amount of money has already been collected and sent here to their friends to mature and carry out their treasonable designs, and whereas, underground agents are stationed in many parts of the Territory, to give the signal of war, and to commence the bloody work of lurching our families, burning our houses and destroying our property; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That we call upon his Excellency, Gov. WILSON SHANNON, to take such action in the premises as to correct the actions of all nullifiers of the Laws of the Territory.

Resolved, That we are a peace and law loving people; but believing that there is a faction among us, that are opposed to our constitutional rights and the laws of our country, we therefore, call upon the officers of the Territory of all grades to discharge their duty to see that the laws are enforced, and we pledge ourselves when legally called upon to assist in carrying out the laws of said Territory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the office of the Squatter Sovereign for publication, and that all papers friendly to the pro-slavery cause, and the cause of Law and Order, are hereby requested to publish the same.

On motion of James Kuykendall, senior, the meeting adjourned sine die.

PERRY FLESHMAN, Chairman.

WM. L. KUYKENDALL, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Nov. 15.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York this morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 28th ult.

The commercial news is of little importance.

Great excitement prevailed in England, from an apprehension of a rupture with the United States, and almost a panic pervaded the public mind. All sorts of extravagant rumors were current, which of course were more or less nonsense.

War news from the Crimea unimportant. The Russians were preparing an attack on the Allies, and a conflict was momentarily expected.

Lord Stanley had been offered the Colonial Secretaryship.

Codrington was appointed to succeed Gen. Simpson.

The war fever started by the London Times, is ridiculed by all smart men.

Prodigious excitement was created. One rumor stated that the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, had resigned, but this was soon pronounced false. The stir was but a tempest in a teapot.

Nothing from the Crimea or the Baltic.

Both armies were preparing for winter quarters.

The Allies erected three new batteries opposite the northern forts, but the first from them had no effect.

The Russians suffered nothing from the cannonade of the 20th.

Berlin advices represent that the "Austrian occupation of the Danubian Principalities was assuming a troublesome aspect. The force had been increased to twenty-five thousand.

Sir Colin Campbell's expedition to Euphratia has been countermanded.

Omar Pacha was concentrating his troops previous to marching into Georgia.

The position of the Allied squadrons at Kimbourn was unchanged.

The Berlin Gazette asserts that conditions of peace had been settled between France and Austria.

Canrobert was desirous that a portion of the fleet should winter in Swedish ports.

Cholera in Sicily was abating.

Russia had ordered new general levies for one hundred thousand men.

Gortschakoff received orders to defend or evacuate the Crimea, according to circumstances.

Lewis Reis & Co., and Lagon, engaged in oil and fruit trade, in Spain and Sicily, failed for 700,000 francs.

Overland mail arrived. Santal insurrection sulking. Trade in India dull, this quarter less than an average yield.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Cause of Kansas the Cause of the South.

Among the list of letters, which we publish this morning, in relation to the recent brilliant celebration at King's Mountain, will be found one from the Hon. D. R. Atchison, of Missouri, which will be read with peculiar interest. It rings in every line of the fierce battle which has for almost a year past, been waging between "fanatical hirelings and the champions of the South. It speaks of trials, and trials yet to come, in which, the nerve must be tested, there will be no yielding for the "cause of Kansas is the cause of the South." What an example to the whole South have these "border ruffians" given of the true and only spirit in which aggression is to be met and mastered? And verily do they stand forth in withering contrast with that pitiful brood of meek men who have so long cursed and dishonored the South.

But there is, in Mr. Atchison's letter, a tone of bitterness just below the surface, every line of which the South has looked on this critical column in Kansas. We say just, for what really have we done, more than to toast and applaud the Missourians? Have we sent them any organized aid? Have we moved in this matter as though it were, as it really is, the greatest and most practical question of the day to us? Have we not left brave Atchison and his men to contend single-handed and alone with the united powers of abolition at the North, and Benton freemasonry in his own State? While abolition has organized societies, held conventions, raised thousands of dollars, aroused public sentiment and sectional ambition, and sent forth its "trained bands" to do its bidding in the fair fields of Kansas, we have been passive—tamely, indifferently passive. Our friends, the friends of the South, have been compelled to look with a pain, saved from despair only by the assurances of their own courageous hearts, upon the still increasing ranks of the aggressor, while their own strength was but essentially recruited.

Yet we fear not for the result; and soon the question will be removed from Kansas to Congress, there to stand or fall, with the representatives of the South. The House of Representatives will have to decide between Reeder and Whitfield—between slavery and abolition; and upon its decision, the future fate of Kansas is nearly suspended. Thus, in spite of compromises, and repals, and party platforms, anti-slavery still advances councils of the nation. The struggle will be fierce and with immense odds against us. Nothing will avail the South in her minority position, but concert and the most determined spirit. Let Southern representatives fear this in mind. Let them remember how much of the battle is already won, and what may be lost by their unworthiness. But, above all, let them remember that the eyes of a whole people are upon them, eagerly watching how they bear themselves in the fight. Meanwhile let the press of the South press forward in aid of the Missourians, and, in short, by acts, their sympathy and interest in the cause. We are glad to be able to state that Charleston has recently sent forth two young and enterprising sons for the patriotic work.

War with Great Britain.

Unexpectedly as a clap of thunder in a clear sky, comes the news that England and the United States are on the eve of a fierce and bloody war. Already has the English government sent an armed fleet to our shores, and her press is breathing out threatenings and vengeance, and calling upon our Northern people to join her in defending her and us against the pretended attempts of the South to seize the British West India Islands and reduce the black inhabitants again to slavery. Not a word of this has been heard, or isped or thought of at the South, yet England asserts it, and makes it, an excuse for sending a fleet to hover on our coast. She pretends that our filibusters are about attacking her West India possessions, and then Ireland in turn, and with this "stop the fire," she sends an armament into our waters on a real filibustering excursion, and calls on her aid. For twenty years by her itinerant preachers, lecturers, and her northern people for this very crisis, and now, when she thinks—judging by our Uncle Tom's Cabin's and Tribunes—that they are prepared to join her in this war upon our southern people, she commences hostile demonstrations by sending a fleet to seize upon Cuba and San Juan under the false pretense of stopping filibustering. Is it not quite time for us to open our eyes to the tendencies and efforts of English abolitionism in this country?

SOME PUPPETS.—Ex-Governor Reeder tells his nephew of the Eastern Argus, he has seen puppets in Kansas that weighed over 100 pounds, and that it is no uncommon thing to raise two crops of melons in a season.

From the Boston Traveler, Nov. 5th.

Sixty Hours without Food or Sleep.

A Man Lost on the White Mountains.—Dr. Ball, whose remarkable escape from death by exposure at the White Mountains, has been already mentioned, reached this city last evening. We have from his own lips the following account of his adventures:

Dr. Ball left the Glen House, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, to take a short walk upon the new carriage walk which has lately been built. That brought him to a small shanty at the foot of the ledge. After arriving there he thought he would go up the ledge for a short distance. Finding it very stormy after traveling a mile or two, he returned back to the shanty, and by this time it was seven o'clock in the evening. The occupants of the shanty desired him to remain over night, and he did so. The next morning it still rained, and seeing the path over the ledge quite clear of snow, he thought he would go over the ledge. With an umbrella to protect him from the storm, he traveled the mountain towards the summit. After going a mile and a half he began to snow very violently. The path was so covered that it could not be seen, and he made the best way he could in various directions, still going up. He had passed the second mountain, and thinking himself near the summit was induced to go on. As he came upon the third mountain the wind blew a hurricane completely cutting off observation. He continued, however, to ascend, and finally reached the fourth mountain, on which stands the Summit House. There the storm was even more violent than on the third mountain, the wind commenced throwing him off his feet and forcing him to turn to get his breath. After battling with the storm for two hours and not being able to detect the Summit House, he concluded at three o'clock, P. M., to retreat down the mountain.

Turning then to commence the descent but could not find his tracks, and went on, merely guided by the fall of the land. He finally came on some stakes put down in laying out a road to the Summit. He followed these down until night, intending to follow them to the base of the mountain, as he had no idea on which side of the mountain he was. But finally losing them and night coming on, he was forced to look for a place of shelter from the storm. He fastened his umbrella between a rock and some bushes, and then pulled up some dead wood and brush, he piled them up nicely over the umbrella, and then laid down under it. There he remained the night, constantly moving to prevent being frozen. He was very drowsy and sleepy, but managed to keep awake until daylight. Then he arose and sought an outlet, it being foggy at the time, but not stormy. He spent the whole day in wandering in different directions, and finding no outlet, returned to the same place. Night again came on, and he made preparations to spend it on the mountains. He tried to light a fire, but the wind was so strong and there was so much snow that he could not.

The night was passed the same as before, without sleep, and the next morning he arose at daylight, came out and leaning on a rock, exercised his feet, which were both frozen below the ankles. After two hours exercise he set out again to try to get off the mountain. While standing for a few moments to consider which way to go, he saw the party who were in search of him. He crept out to them, and they scooped short and came to his relief. They so much amazed to see him alive and able to walk. With their assistance he walked down to the shanty, which was two miles distant, which place he reached on Saturday at three o'clock, P. M., having been without food or sleep for about sixty hours.

AN AMERICAN LOST TO BE QUEEN OF NAPLES.

It is rumored that Louis Napoleon desires to put his cousin, Lucien Murat—a few years ago a planter in Florida—on the throne of Naples. Murat is a good natured person, but has neither energy nor wit enough to make a king in times like these. He has, however, one great advantage to back him, which no king in Europe can brag of, for he has a Yankee wife—and she is not only a land-some woman, but has intellect, energy and decision enough to keep her husband on the throne without the aid of a police heath. What a novelty! a genuine Yankee lady transferred to a regular queen, and queen of Naples too! the loveliest spot in the world—not more famous for its Vesuvius and Pompeii than for its unrivaled macaroni and soup.

Abolition philanthropy is about the cheapest commodity the market affords. An Abolitionist will be the most humane, benevolent, kind hearted fellow in the world, if it isn't his "y" to cost him anything. But just ask him to fork over half a dollar to buy a beef-steak for one of the negroes he professes to pity so much, and he'll squeak out like a cart-wheel that hasn't seen tar for a month. They have an African church at Chicago, and during the last year the darkeys have been making an effort to raise money to pay off the debts of the church. With all the wealth and Abolitionism, and philanthropy of Chicago, the darkeys could raise but \$375 and of that amount, Senator Douglas contributed \$100.—*Alton Democrat.*

KANSAS STATE SCRIPT.—The Topeka Convention, after committing a fraud upon the people by making a State Constitution in their name, have undertaken to issue Kansas State scrip. This is but another species of wildcat banking, and swindling. And though it promises to pay, it can only be when Kansas becomes a free State, and that will never be.—*Kansas Herald.*

Sir Thomas Townbridge, of England, who had both legs shot off in the Crimea, has since been married to the beautiful, accomplished and wealthy Miss Guerny, of Norwich. They were engaged to be married before the commencement of the war. How strong is woman's love!

ACCIDENT AT LAWRENCE.—The Kansas City Enterprise, of Nov. 21, says:

The boiler of Hunt's Saw Mill at Lawrence exploded on Wednesday, killing a young man named Monroe, and severely injuring Wm. Patterson, Esq., his thigh broken and skull fractured.

News from all Quarters.

Joshua Giddings is spoken of for U. S. Senator from Ohio.

Old Bull is about to make a professional tour of the United States.

Rachel made her debut in Boston Monday night, at a \$3000 house.

Gen. Cass is reported to be worth four millions of dollars.

When should you apply a sovereign remedy to a tooth? When it is a-king.

"I am going to draw this bean into a knot," as the young lady said when she stood at the hymeneal altar.

Douglass Jerrild says that old back-elders are like dry wood; when they take fire they burn prodigiously.

HEALTH AT WASHINGTON.—The United States that chills and fever prevail to an unusual extent in Washington.

The publication of the "Frontier News," at Westport, Mo., has been discontinued.

There are five vacancies in the United States Senate, viz: in California, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Rachel gave twenty-four performances and two readings in New York, and the receipts, it is stated, were \$85,564, of which she received as her share, \$30,000.

Look out for counterfeit half dollars. They are in circulation in New York, and may get into our vicinity very soon.

Now is the time to hunt—game is abundant and fat. Wild fowls and deer come almost to your very door. We never knew game more plentiful and tame.

A person in Mobile has brought suit for damages against a shoemaker, for failing to comply with a promise to have a pair of boots made at a specified time.

The Union argues to show that ex-Governor Reeder, of Kansas, is not entitled in law or justice, to a seat in Congress, as Delegate from Kansas, which he claims.

The ship Georgia cleared at Savannah last week for Liverpool, having as part of her cargo, 7,346 bushels of wheat, being the second shipment of the kind from that port.

Pauperism is rapidly increasing in England within the last two years, probably owing to the war. Poverty, widowhood and orphanage are the legitimate fruits of war.

A. F. Leonard, editor of the Norfolk Argus, being nominated by "Many Voters" as a suitable person to represent that city in the Legislature, declines the intended honor, because "he wants to get to Heaven."

FOR THE WEST.—The Alexandria Gazette says: The tide of emigration is setting strongly from Virginia to the West. We hear of citizens from many of the adjacent counties intending to remove to Kansas. Some of our townsmen are making preparations to emigrate there.

THE FATHER OF SAM.—At a meeting of the Know Nothings in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Friday night the 5th inst., the notorious Ned Buntline was introduced to the meeting as the "Father of Sam," and the crowd shouted with great joy.

Mitigation having refused the use of her prisons to the Courts of the United States for the imprisonment of slaves, the United States District Court there has sent its Grand Jury to examine into the necessity for the erection of a jail in such cases.

Mr. Parsons, of Virginia, who attempted to arrest his uncle's slave, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been indicted in Blair county, on the charge of attempting to kidnap. Col. Parsons, the owner of the slave, has entered suit for damages against his rescuers, in the United States court.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic National Committee, which is empowered to fix the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, will assemble in Washington City on the 8th of January next. The Convention is to meet at Cincinnati, at a time to be fixed by the Committee.

The following compilation of the length of a mile in different countries may